(b) Yes, Sir. During the last ten years 58,975 handicapped were provided jobs. The number of handicapped on the live-register as on 30-9-86 is 2,14,159.

(c) and (d) It is not possible for Government to provide jobs to all handicapped blind persons. Self employment opportunities have to be exploited by the handicapped. Government of India have taken up a number of programmes for education, vocational training and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped and blind persons. A note on various measures undertaken for this purpose is given below.

NOTE

Measures undertaken by the Central Government for promotion of employment of the handicapped in Government and Public Sector Undertakings

The Government of India has taken up a number of programmese aimed at promoting economic rehabilitation of the handicapped so that they are brought into a mainstream of life as follows:

(i) Reservation:—3 per cent reservation is given to Physically Handicapped, 1 per cent each for the visual, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped in group C and D posts for appointment in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. Similar reservations have been given by the State Governments. The handicapped are also given age concession in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government services;

(ii) 22 Special Employment Exchanges and 40 Special Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped persons in their gainful emloyment. Besides the normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding out suitable employment;

(iii) All programmes and facilities concessions to the handicapper for increasing the rate of employer of handicapped in Government and Public Sector Undertakings are directed to make them economically independent members of the society. The Government recognises the efforts put in by the voluntary organisations and other private sector companies to enable them provide jobs in private sector and National Awards are given to Private sector companies who have done outstanding work in the field of placement of handicapped persons;

(iv) Self-employment is promoted through the following:

(a) allotment of vending stalls, kiosks and petty shops;

(b) loans from nationalised banks at nominal rate of interest under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme;

(c) allotment of public telephone booths under which handicapped persons retain 40 per cent of the income earned by the booth;

(d) 7½ per cent reservation in distribution of gas agencies, petrol pumps, kerosene depots etc.;

(e) Loans upto Rs. 35,000/- are available under scheme of 'Employment of Educated Youths'.

(v) Handicapped persons also get assistance in self-employment under various schemes for normal person; such as IRDP etc.

Number of disabled children in the Country

1195. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise number of disabled children in the country till December, 1986 and the nature of their disablilities;

(b) what are the facilities provided by Government to them; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to improve these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981 conducted a sample survey of the disabled population in the country covering the handicaps of visual impairment, speech & hearing handicaps and

orthopaedically handicap. The case of mental retardation was not covered under the survey. A statement showing the number of disabled children in the age groups 0-4 years and 5-14 years in rural and urban areas in selected States as per 1981 survey is given in Annexure I. (See Appendix Cx LI, Annexure No. 50-A) No such survey has been undertaken after the year 1981. However, it is expected that the prevalance rate of disablities during 1986 will be more or less similar.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the facilities provided by the Government of India for physical restorative services and education of the handicapped children is enclosed. (*See* below) The Government has taken steps to see that the benefits reach larger number of handicapped children.

Statement

The primary responsibility for the welfare and upliftment of the handicapped falls on the State Governments. Nevertheless the Centre has been assisting the State Governments, as well as the Voluntary Organisations in programmes designed for rehabilitation of the handicapped. All efforts are being made by the Union Government to provide the infrastructure for the betterment of this section of the society.

A number of steps, for the benefit of the handicapped children have been taken as detailed below:—

(i) *Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances*

The scheme of ' Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase Fitting of Aids/ Appliances' aims at providing special aids and appliances to the disabled. Under this scheme aids and appliances costing between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 3000/- are provied free of cost to those handicapped persons whose income is upto Rs. 1200/-per month and at half cost to persons whose income is between Rs. 1200 and Rs. 2500/ per month. The scheme includes supply of wheel chair, tri-cycles calipers, artificial limbs, hearing aids, educational kits for the blind comprising braille slates braille pocket frame, abacus and measuring tapes for high school students; braille measuring devices like micrometers, calipers etc. for vocaional trainees in the relevant trade. In additions braille writer and tape-recorders for students enrolled in post graduate classes are also given.

(ii) *Scholarships to the Physically Handicapped*

Education and training of the disabled play a vital role in the socio-economic rehabilitation of the handcapped. To assist the handcapped in pursuing their education and professional|technical|vocational training, the Ministry gives scholarships to handicapped students from class IX onwards. The State Governments give incentives like stipends/scholarships to students upto VIII standards.

(iii) *Assistance to Organisations for the disabled persons for setting of special Schools*

Voluntary organisations have played a pioneering role in helping the handicapped in the country. The Ministry implements a scheme which provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in rehabilitation of the disabled. Grant-in aid is given upto 90 per cent of the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure for setting up special schools for the handicapped children and other facilities for education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

(iv) *Integrated Education of Children*

Under the scheme of Integrated Education, handicapped children are given education in normal schools. This is a Centrally sponsored Scheme and the entire cost of Scheme is being met by Central Government.

(v) *District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme*

The scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres was launched on a pilot basis in 1982-83. Through these Centres, efforts are made to provide comprehensive and

coordinated services to the disabled population in the rural areas by suitably reorienting and augmenting the infrastructure to reach the services at a minimum cost with as few specialists as possible. 10 DRCs have been sanctioned at the following locations:—

(1) Virar, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra.

(2) Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.

(3) Kharagpur, West Bengal.

(4) Mysore, Karnataka.

(5) Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

(6) Chengelpet, Tamil Nadu.

(7) Kota, Rajasthan.

(8) Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.

(9) Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh.

(10) Bhiwani, Haryana.

(vi) *National Institutes*

Government of Inda have set up 4 National Institutes one each in the mapor area of disability:

— National Institute for Visualy Handicapped, Dehradun.

— National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.

— National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad.

— Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.

These Institutes are responsible for training, research and development of model services for the handicapped.

Fertilizer production target

1196. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for indigenous fertilizer production in 1986-87 category-wise and public/private sector-wise;

(b) whether the production up to January 1987 has been as per target; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The requisite details are furnished below:—

Target of fertilizer production for **1986-87** *(in lakh tonnes of nutrients*

Sector	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (Nitrogen)	Phosphatic Fertilizers (Phosphate)	Total (Nitrogen + Phosphate)
Public Sector	25-79	5-67	31.46
Cooperative Sector	9-54	3-45	12.99
Private Sector	16.42	8-63	25.05
TOTAL	51-75	17-75	69.50

(b) and (c) While, upto January, 1987, the production of Nitrogen has been in excess of the pro rata target, the production of Phosphate has marginally fallen short of the target, mainly because of shortage of raw material and marketing/storage problems arising from low off take due to unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the country.

Cooperative Housing societies in Delhi

1197. DR. MOHD HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Housing Societies in Delhi till December 31st, 1986.